FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE FOREST SERVICE

# History Line

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To: *History Coordinators*
*Forest Service Personnel*

*1680*

*SUMMER 1978* *SUMMER 1978*
*Issued by the History Section, Administrative Management Staff, Washington, D. C., Room 4136, South Agriculture Building. Phone: 202-447-2418*

*(Forest Service Photo, National Archives)*

THE FIRST OFFICIAL FOREST SERVICE UNIFORM, 1907

## *ABOUT OUR NEW LOOK*

Habitual readers of *History Line* will notice a number of changes beginning with this issue. We hope to make the newsletter more interesting and informative for all our audiences. As we shake down our new approach, expect to see more useful references and how-to materials, and an occasional special feature or two. This issue *History Line* responds to the introduction of a new Forest Service uniform with an account of uniforms of the past, by Frank Harmon of the History Section, from his work on a more comprehensive history of the subject. We ask you to give us your comments and suggestions on how *History Line* may be of service, and of course any news you wish conveyed in the next issue. . . .

Serials librarians please note--Our schedule of publication has not changed; that is, we have none. *History Line* is an occasional newsletter published when material on hand warrants and staff time permits. The last issue you should have received was dated Fall 1977, so you are missing none since then. You may expect an issue at any time, never sooner, on an average of two or three a year.

## *WHAT THE HISTORY SECTION IS UP TO*

*An article* about the History Section and its activities appeared in the Jan. 1978 issue of *Journal of Forest History*.

*New Historian*--Dennis M. Roth joined the staff of the History Section in Sept. 1978. Holding a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Oregon, Dennis has established his multidisciplinary credentials as historian, ethnohistorian, anthropologist, and archeologist. He includes among his specialties quantitative and statistical methods, computers, and technical editing. He has worked as an interpreter for the Field Museum's Division of Anthropology, as a salvage archeologist for the Archeological Institute of Chicago, as a claims analyst for the Social Security Administration, and as the editor of a medical journal. Among his scholarly publications are a book, *The Friar Estates of the Philippines* (University of New Mexico Press, 1977), and a number of articles.

*Appalachia Study*--In July, the History Section let a contract to Maximus, a research firm of McLean, Va., for the preparation of a history of the impact of Federal land acquisition and management activities on the people and cultures of the Southern Appalachians. Several Federal agencies have conducted activities in that area in this century. The Forest Service, one of the most visible and longstanding presences, to a certain extent has been expected by the local people to answer for the actions of all government. This study will evaluate the effects of major Federal social and conservation programs on local inhabitants, analyze the role of the Federal Government in the history of the area, and identify the sources of difficulties in relations between Federal land managers and their neighbors. It is a type of study never attempted before, and it is hoped that it will be of immediate practical benefit to Forest Service and other officials in the Appalachians. The work will be done principally by Ernest C. Swiger, Jr., who holds a PhD from Duke University and specializes in social and economic history, and Shelley Smith, a geographer working toward her doctorate at Johns Hopkins University, who has previously conducted research in the Appalachians. Their report should be delivered within two years.

*Grey Towers*--Things have progressed considerably for this National Historic Landmark since our last report. The Pinchot Institute program is growing under new Director John Gray, and is sponsoring a series of conferences and special research on conservation issues. The new staff at Grey Towers includes Tom Ellis as the site manager, John Denne as the historian/curator, and Al Knox in charge of human resources

programs. Large YACC and YCC programs are working at and out of Grey Towers this year, and public visitation has grown so that 20,000 people have come to see Pinchot's home already this year. Meanwhile, the History Section expects to distribute the first run of the Preliminary Historic Structure Report (HSR) shortly. Also in the works are the Final HSR, the Historic American Buildings Survey recordation by measured drawings and photographs, a Historic Landscape Report and Management Plan, and, of course, preservation and restoration work on the structures. As will be apparent to readers of the HSR, Grey Towers is likely to become the flagship of the Forest Service, which was founded by the mansion's most famous resident. Grey Towers is distributing servicewide its two new historical booklets, *The Man, the House, the Legacy* and *The Other Pinchots of Grey Towers*, the latter prepared by the History Section for the HSR. Incidentally, Peter Cook the curatorial consultant under contract for the HSR, is now Director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

*Old Business*--Both Gary C. Gray, who is working on a history of communications electronics in the Forest Service, and Stephen J. Pyne, who is studying the history of the scientific wisdom, cultural attitudes, political activities, policies, folklore, and programs directed toward wildfires on forest and rangelands, are nearing the latter stages of their research and by the end of the year should be well into their first drafts....The Forest History Society will deliver this fall the last of its long series of oral history interviews with Forest Service officials, this volume including Vernon Harper, George Jemison, and Clarence Forsling. Meanwhile, under agreement with the Pacific Southwest Station, the Society is proceeding with the history of managerial sciences in the Forest Service. ...Wilmon Droze's history of the Shelterbelt Project, *Trees, Prairies, and People: Tree Planting in the Plains States*, was distributed to the Forest Service in July. The work was produced and published under a cooperative agreement with Texas Woman's University. Copies may be ordered from the University Bookstore, Box 22969, TWU Station, Denton, Texas 76204, for $10.75.... Warren Benedict's draft of the West Coast portion of his history of the white pine blister rust control program is being circulated for comments. Two earlier sections, on the program in the East and Midwest, were completed a year ago. Benedict directed the program for many years.

## *PROGRESS IN THE FIELD*

*Region One*--A photo history of the great forest fires of 1910 has been published with the cooperation of the regional office, which furnished most of the photos. The text was written by Bud Moore, a retiree long active in fire control. Copies of *The Big Burn*, edited by Stanley Cohen and Donald Miller, are available at $4.95 from Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 713 S. Third Ave., W., Missoula, Mont. 59801. Moore is now preparing an article on the Lochsa country and consolidation of the former Selway National Forest (NF) in 1934....David D. Aslelson, retired technician on the Avery Ranger District, Panhandle NF, is gathering personal reminiscences of the 1910 fire.... Norman Maclean, retired English professor, University of Chicago, is writing a history of the Mann Gulch Fire. A collection of his short stories about his experiences in the Forest Service, 1915-17, *A River Flows through It*, was published a few years ago by University of Chicago Press....A new history exhibit of the Kootenai NF is on display at the Heritage Museum in Libby, Mont. It includes 4 cases, 9 panels, a walk-in lookout, and a ranger's office of the 1930s....The Nezperce NF has restored and is maintaining the historic Adams Ranger Station, still used as a work center....The old Black Pine lookout from the Philipsburg Ranger District, Deerlodge NF, is now on display in the Missoula Smokejumper

Visitor Center....Region One recently issued a booklet, *An Endangered Resource*, which explains the value of archeological and historic sites in adding to our knowledge of early human culture.

*Region Two*--A history of ski area development on the White River NF is being prepared for use in a slide-tape talk for the Forest Service section of the Colorado Ski Museum at Vail. Assisting is Paul Hauk, who did early ski studies while a ranger at Dillon in the late 1950s and served 18 years as Recreation and Lands officer on the forest until his retirement in 1977.

*Region Three*--Ronald L. Bradsby, Mimbres District Ranger, Gila NF, received the Historic Preservation Award of Honor from the New Mexico Historical Society at its annual meeting in Las Cruces for "his concern and vigilance in the apprehension of pot hunters within the National Forest." He played a major part in apprehending two men who were digging up and removing artifacts on archeological sites. The men, from Deming, were convicted in Federal court of violating the Antiquities Act of 1906, and received 90-day jail sentences on each of 11 counts of vandalism. The conviction supports the constitutionality of the Act, which had been questioned earlier by an Albuquerque magistrate in a case on the Zuni Indian Reservation.

*Region Four*--Utah State University's library special collections section is organizing and indexing the photo collection of the region under a contract. The Region's entire collection will be micofilmed to allow rapid search and selection of photos....Ted Navratil, regional VIS chief and history officer, is preparing as a Masters thesis the first comprehensive history of the region....A regional history committee is being formed to coordinate and insure preparation of annual summaries of important developments. Retirees have been asked to contribute old newspaper clippings, letters, photos, and papers. ...Navratil has located a bound manuscript at the Denver Public Library, "Memoirs of a U. S. Forest Ranger," by A. E. Briggs, dated 1963 and containing data (chiefly on Region Four) from 1924 to 1955. It runs to over 200 pages.

*Region Five*--Klamath NF's history project, organized at the end of 1975 and run by retirees, has made much progress. Hundreds of historic photographs have been collected and identified. Tape recordings with about 70 people have been transcribed and edited. Heading the project is Gilbert Davies, former construction officer. Assisting him with the interviews and compiling a history of lookouts and guard stations is Lee Morford, former assistant fire management officer. Russell Bower, former forest supervisor, is compiling data on administrative history and forest policies. A museum room is planned for the forest supervisor's office, and a full-time librarian/curator is being sought. A photographic narrative of the forest since 1905, and a book of interviews are planned for the future....An oral history and cultural resources inventory project began this spring on the Los Padres NF under an arrangement with the Public History Program of the University of California at Santa Barbara directed by Wesley Johnson, professor of history. A graduate student, Reed Holderman, will do the work....The Angeles NF is nominating to the National Register of Historic Places the old Shortcut Ranger Station (West Fork Ranger Station), perhaps the first to be built (ca. 1900) on a forest reserve in California.... The Sierra NF has sent to the Bancroft Library a large collection of photographs, slides, and written material on early logging on the Sequoia NF, principally the Hume Lake Ranger District, collected over 30 years by a former ranger, the late Paul Spivey, who worked on the district from 1947 to 1972....Carl C. Wilson, national fire specialist for the Forest Service, State & Private Forestry, Box 245, Berkeley, Calif. 94701, is seeking anecdotes about Oscar Evans, who headed timber surveys in California for more than 35 years. Any received will be



*(Continued on page 8.)*

# UNIFORMS OF THE FOREST SERVICE, 1907 - 1978

*By Frank J. Harmon*

The Forest Service has had an official uniform since 1907. Through the years its demeanor has shifted back and forth between a quasi-military and a distinctly civilian appearance, somewhat reflecting public attitudes. The new uniforms adopted in 1978 represent a continuation of the trend away from military appearance begun more than 40 years ago.

The first uniform jacket was a compromise between the current Army officer's service coat and the business sack coat. It was brown with a green cast, and the material was wool worsted. It had a low turn-down collar, no lapels, four outside pockets with cover flaps, and five bronze buttons to close. Each pocket also had a small bronze button. The buttons were convex with "FOREST SERVICE" and a pine tree in a raised design. The coat collar could be left open, or closed tightly with a clasp, military style. Worn with the uniform, from the very beginning, was a large bronze badge. The first hat was the same as the Army campaign hat--light colored felt with a wide, flat, stiff brim, but usually worn with a high "Montana peak" instead of the Army's single crease. There was a choice of trousers or riding breeches, both of wool worsted. The shirt was gray flannel like the Army's pullover olive drab. The overcoat was double-breasted, ankle length. A wool waterproof reefer with heavy lining was optional.

With the second uniform, adopted for 1909, there were two alternate styles--military or business. Either could be worn, and corduroy was permissible as well as the wool worsted. The choice of trousers or breeches was continued. Uniform color was changed to olive green. The jackets had lower outside pockets only, no outside breast pockets. The wool Army-style jacket was much like that of the 1907 uniform, but the small "falling" collar was stiffer and had to be tightly clasped at the neck to give a presentable appearance. It was therefore often uncomfortable, especially in warm weather, and caused complaints from the field. The business style was more popular. It had a turn-down, notched collar with lapels, open in front at the neck and closed by four buttons. A four-pocket vest with bronze buttons was added to the uniform, as were caps, fur or wool. A heavy mackinaw was made an alternate to the reefer. The shirt could be olive drab pullover flannel or regulation Army buttoned khaki. In response to demands for a lighter weight summer and work uniform, dark denim styled like the military uniform was suggested.

All during this period, up through World War I, wearing of the uniform was strongly encouraged for all employees outside the Washington headquarters, but was not actually required, and there was no uniform allowance until 1954. Many wore what they pleased.

The third official Forest Service uniform was based on a modified Norfolk jacket. Versions of it were worn as early as the spring of 1918, but the earliest orders and memos to the field regarding it date from January 1922. The Norfolk jacket was a semi-military style with several variations which was in wide use in this country even before World War I, but which became more popular afterwards. It was semi-form fitting, had a broad, notched collar, short lapels, yoke on back and front, two box pleats in front and one in back, a stitched-on belt, two lower patch pockets, and a slit left breast pocket under the pleat. A new Forest Service button, made of the South American ivory palm nut stained light brown, and with the letters "US" inserted in the center with the pine tree, replaced the bronze button. The jacket had three buttons to close, and one on each of the lower pocket flaps. Either trousers or breeches could be worn. A new fabric, whipcord (similar to gabardine), very

durable and well suited to field use, was added, and became very popular. The other fabrics were worsted, serge, and khaki. The uniform color became forestry green, including the shirt although olive drab for it was still permitted. The Army hat gave way to a big, light gray western sombrero of optional crown height, except for those who insisted on retaining their old peaked hats in defiance of the rules. The necktie was mentioned for the first time; it could be black or green. The vest was continued as an option, in high-cut style, with four outside pockets and one inside on the right breast, with regulation buttons. Other options were cruising coat, khaki cruisers shirt, white shirt, heavy worsted mackinaw coat, heavy worsted cap (English Army officer's fatigue style or golf style) with flexible leather visor, and high-topped shoes or riding boots (instead of puttees or spiral leggings). All permanent employees who traveled in the Forests were directed to wear the new uniform on all appropriate occasions.

Minor changes were made in the jacket style in February 1931. Its name was changed to the Half-Norfolk, with two vertical straps instead of two box pleats in front. Gabardine fabric was added for trousers or breeches, and Bedford Cord was added as an option for breeches.

In the mid-1930s the color, fabrics, and style of the uniform all changed. The official reason given was that the Norfolk was too military in appearance. In 1935 the color was changed to "bronze heather green," which included some red strands making it harder to copy, and the style to a business-like loose-cut sack coat with long wide lapels, and two buttons to close. There were two very large lower outside bellows pockets, and wide left breast pocket, all with flaps to button. Buttons were changed to leather nubs. The hard-wearing whipcord was discarded, leaving the less durable wool worsted and serge. The changes created widespread dissatisfaction and protest. As a result, consultations were held with men's fashion experts, whose recommendations were adopted in 1937. Five new fabrics were specified, including sharkskin (a wear-resistant substitute for whipcord and gabardine), elastique (for trousers and breeches), tropical worsted (for wear in the Deep South), and two heavier weights of serge. The 1930s also saw a return to western hat styles, eliminating the smaller pinch-crown hats which had been recently allowed. The optional caps had been eliminated in 1931.

The basic shirt color was changed to a light olive gray green, with light gray or white allowed if the badge was not worn. The variety of optional fabrics was continued, with tropical worsted added, in forestry green or bronze heather green. The black tie was eliminated, only dark (hemlock) green was permitted. The bow tie was prohibited. An overcoat was added to the standard uniform, in dark tan all-wool gabardine of trench coat style, instead of the optional mackinaw. The cruiser coat was allowed for rough field work, and the vest was retained as a standard item.

Besides the "standard field clothes for permanent personnel" there were "standard field clothes for guards," and a "rough work clothes" category which corresponded to those for supervisory and facilitating personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps plus the western hat. The guard uniform consisted of the old forestry green whipcord Norfolk uniform, with a Cossack jacket optional. The western hat was to be worn only with a long center crease; two side dents were optional. The peaked crown was outlawed.

Along with the new uniforms came a determined effort to get them worn more consistently. A strong statement of policy appealed to pride in personal appearance and self-esteem, emphasizing the importance of maintaining esprit de corps, impressing the public, and providing better service. The 1935 regulations said that "A uniform of the harsh military

type is out of place for a civilian field service. Equally out of place are 'store clothes.'" They stressed that while "sartorial splendor is not an objective....slovenliness will not be tolerated /nor/ habitual carelessness in dress. ...No off-shape or off-color hats, shirts or ties will be worn...." With modifications, the 1935 uniforms persisted until this year.

A number of clothing items came and went with the years, such as vests, sweaters, trouser cuffs, knickers, caps, puttees, boots, knee stockings, and riding breeches. A uniform for winter sports administrators and supervisors was introduced in 1940. The short Eisenhower military jacket became an official alternate to the sack coat in the late 1940s, a post-war counterpart to the earlier Norfolk jacket. By the mid-1950s, serge and elastique fabrics had been eliminated, and gabardine reinstated. Sharkskin remained the fabric recommended for hard field wear, and the tropical fabric became more than half synthetic. Also in the Fifties, the cruiser coat became an option with the official standard uniform.

The early 1960s brought another series of changes, stimulated by the new Visitor Information Service program. The major innovations were adoption of a large, bright orange-yellow USDA-Forest Service shoulder patch; a strip across the top of the patch denoting at first regions, stations, and national headquarters, later individual forests; a name plate to wear on the right breast of jacket or shirt; a "multiple-use" logo tie tack; and a complete set of uniform clothing for women. The women's uniform included jacket, skirt, shirt, necktie or bolo tie, round-brimmed gabardine hat, gloves, stockings, shoes, and overcoat, but not slacks. Hat styles for men were relaxed and expanded in the 1950s and early 1960s, but then in 1965 came a pre-creased western felt hat. The conflict between individuality and uniformity was never-ending.

In 1967 employees of ranger level and up were required to have the suit coat, and the shoulder patches and name plates were made mandatory for everyone required to wear a uniform. In 1970 the men's standard uniform was also referred to as the dress uniform, and the fieldwork uniform (originally called standard field clothes for guards) was also called the field uniform. A VIS uniform was still listed, but the only difference from the standard uniform was that only the Eisenhower jacket was to be worn, not the suit coat. Also, it was explained that "The uniform required to be worn shall be based on the actual demands of the job and the nature of the public contact...The dress uniform is required when the nature of the contact is formal or ceremonial in nature...the field uniform when /it/ is informal or field and work oriented."

The 1978 regulations continue these basic rules for uniform wear, make the dress uniform dressier, make men's and women's uniforms more alike, allow women to wear slacks for dress, allow both men and women to wear jeans for field wear, and provide a sharp contrast in colors between jackets and trousers, slacks, or skirts. VIS employees no longer wear the "Ike" jacket, but wear dress uniform inside and field uniform outside.

The bright orange-yellow shoulder patches, originally of a rounded triangular shape, were changed to a shield shape with a green border and softer yellow background several years ago. The unit strip worn just above the old patch was phased out at about the same time. The unit name was added to the enlarged breast nameplate.

*The Forest Service Shield*

*The "Multiple Use" Logo*

*(Continued from page 4.)*
typed and a copy returned to the sender.

*Region Six*--A regional program is underway to organize and catalog historical items, assemble displays, arrange a loan system to share valuable articles with forests and districts, and develop a museum or depository for items of historical interest, according to Roscoe Files, retired regional chief of VIS. Several lighted display cases in the regional office interpret the history of land management. A regional history committee is directing the project, to be headed by the new VIS coordinator.... The Gifford Pinchot NF has contributed 69 photographs from the training center at Wind River, Wash., dating back as far as 1907, and a surveyor's Gunter chain, to the regional collection, which Carolyn Murphy receives and catalogues. ...The Rogue River NF has published a 109-page mimeographed *Guide to the Archive Collection of the Forest*, compiled by Jeff LaLande. It contains many documents, maps, and some 1400 historic photographs, classified by subject. A two-volume history of the forest, by Carrol E. Brown, retired supervisor, was published some years ago....A draft manuscript history of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF has been completed by David A. Cameron, a seasonal employee. He also compiled a history of the Silverton Nursery at the Silverton Ranger Station, and organized the collection of historical documents and photos on the Monte Cristo Ranger District, the largest collection on the forest....Jack Rooney, Quinault Ranger District of the Olympic NF, has gathered a formidable amount of material and located some 40 living veterans of the Spruce Production Division of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, USA, active in his area during World War I. He has shared his finds with the History Section, and is working toward cultural resources inventories and interpretive programs in his district. He would like to hear from anyone who has anything to offer on the history of the area, especially the military history related to both world wars....One in a series of studies in cultural resources management has been approved and issued by the region. Also prepared by Jeff LaLande, it covers the Rogue River NF, and is entitled "Outlook: The Forest's Past" and consists of an inventory and analysis of cultural resources and their relation to other resources and uses. Cultural resources include remains of past human uses and activities. The preface asserts that the management of cultural resources should be integrated into the management of all other forest resources, and that the regional series of studies will provide a forum where scientists, managers, and the public can insure that future generations will be able to enjoy their cultural heritage. The report, originally done for the forest's timber management plan, comprises an inventory, largely gathered from old records, of sites, structures, districts, and objects significant in the area's history, prehistory, archeology, architecture, and culture, and which therefore may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and several natural history sites including rare or unusual plants and plant communities. It includes a bibliography. The report suggests that management for timber, grazing, recreation, roads, mining, and other uses be modified where possible to minimize damage to cultural resources. It urges expanded management and protection, including a mandatory cultural resources reconnaissance before any ground-disturbing project....Several other similar reports, according to Regional Archeologist Leslie Wildesen, have been completed--for the Olympic, Colville, Wenatchee, Gifford Pinchot, Siuslaw, and Willamette NFs, and for the Tonasket Planning Unit on the Okanagon. Five others will be done by Oct. --for the Mount Hood, Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman NFs, the Crooked River National Grassland, and the Hells Canyon area. One has been contracted for on the Winema NF....The region will soon contract for "A Guide to the Development and Evaluation of Historic Structures in Region Six."

*Region Eight*--History is being gathered by Sharon Young, journalism graduate,

Georgia State University, and former information officer, Ft. McPherson, Ga., hired in April to coordinate the project. She is organizing the historical files and conducting interviews, receiving and organizing material from retirees through the Southern Region Retiree Association. Arthur Hartman, former timber management chief and pioneer in prescribed burning, is collecting material in that field, and on the Civilian Conservation Corps. Gaylord Knight, pioneer radio technician, is assisting with interviews. Miss Young has made an outline and is starting to draft a history of the region since its organization in 1934. Each chapter will cover a major event or activity.

*Region Nine*--All 14 forests in the region have cultural resource reports in various stages of completion. One for the Superior NF was completed by Nancy Woolworth, historian, and Alan Woolworth, archeologist, of White Bear Lake, Minn. The others were contracted with universities or private firms last Sept., according to Judith Propper, regional archeologist. They provide a broad historical overview and a background for further historical investigations, interpretation of historic sites, and other appropriate actions, such as recommendations for designation of historic sites. The studies treat the national forests as large federal land management units that had significant impacts on their areas, but do not provide administrative histories of the forests. Man, including prehistoric man, and his effects on the land, are explored. The reports list sources of information and offer recommendations for further studies. For the Mark Twain NF (including the former Clark NF), the cultural resource study was made by the Center for Archeological Research at Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.... An illustrated booklet describing the resources and activities of the Chippewa NF, including a brief history, entitled *A Forest of Many Uses*, has been published in cooperation with the forest by the Northprint Co., Grand Rapids, Minn. The historical section is reprinted from a booklet published by the firm in 1956....Various aspects of the history of the Superior NF have been compiled and issued in 16 mimeographed volumes since 1967 by J. Wesley White, retired administrative staff member of the forest, under the title, *Historical Sketches of the Quetico-Superior*.... The Minnesota Historical Society has published R. Newell Searle's book, *Saving Quetico-Superior: A Land Set Apart*, based on his 1975 doctoral dissertation at the University of Minnesota. An article based on the second chapter appeared in the April 1978 issue of *Journal of Forest History*....A two-year study of fire and logging history in the new Voyageurs National Park is being undertaken for the National Park Service by Lawrence Rakestraw and Michael Coffman of Michigan Technological University.

*Region Ten*--Arrangements are being completed for the Alaska Historical Commission to update, edit, and publish Lawrence Rakestraw's manuscript history of the Forest Service in Alaska, initiated several years ago by the region and finished recently. The Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture have approved release of the manuscript, which will not be copyrighted. Copies of the book will be provided to the Forest Service for its use.

*Pacific Southwest Station--Fifty Years of Forestry Research: An Annotated Bibliography of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1926-1975*, by Vincent Aitro, reference librarian, has been issued by the station. In 250 pages it lists 2905 articles, research papers, and other scientific reports....The station is also exploring means of compiling an administrative history of itself.

*Pacific Northwest Station*--The station has released a catalog of its publications on Forest Service research in Oregon, Washington, and Alaska during 1977, entitled *The Forester's Almanac* (GTT PNW-62). It is on slick paper, large format, liberally illustrated

with photos and sketches....The Wind River Experimental Forest at Carson, Wash., has been renamed the Thornton T. Munger Research Natural Area. Munger, a pioneer in Forest Service research, began experiments there in 1909. Wind River was the first field headquarters of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, which Munger headed from 1924 to 1938. The 1180-acre site was designated an experimental forest after the station headquarters moved to Portland in 1924. It became a research natural area in 1934, selected for its old-growth Douglas-fir and western hemlock forests typical of much of the Pacific Northwest. Munger died in Portland in 1975, aged 81.... The station recently announced an addition of 187 acres to the Pringle Falls Natural Area in the Pringle Falls Experimental Forest on the Deschutes NF, to bring a unique willow swamp entirely within the bounds of the Area.

## *WAIT! THERE'S MORE!*

*Wives Club*--The Forest Service Wives Club in the Washington area is seeking personal reminiscences of the distaff side of life in the forests from the wives of Forest Service employees, especially those who can remember how it was before 1945. Mrs. L. Wayne Bell heads the history project committee. Information officers in regions, stations, and areas will help make contact with local wives clubs, who are being asked to collect and cull material from interested parties. Those who can offer humorous or adventurous anecdotes are especially being sought. The history committee would like eventually to produce a book on the wives' side of Forest Service history.

*Service Committee Minutes*--The National Archives has microfilmed the minutes of the Service Committee of the Washington Office of the Forest Service from March 14, 1903, to Oct. 16, 1935, in eight rolls, from 17 bound volumes and two years of unbound mimeographed copies in Record Group 95 of the Archives. They are available at $12 per roll from the Archives in Washington (zip 20408).... The committee, from Jan. 1910 on, corresponded to the present Chief and Staff meetings, and like them usually met weekly. During Gifford Pinchot's leadership (1903-10), separate meetings were held of the Chief and his Assistant Foresters, who were usually the heads of branches; the Service Committee included the heads of subordinate offices as well as the Assistant Foresters, and for a short time, section heads also. Shortly after William Greeley became Chief in 1920, he reinstituted the enlarged membership at alternate meetings, for eight months, afterwards less frequently, to include "all persons in responsible positions," in order to generate more discussion on current topics and make more people aware of developments outside their fields. Greeley begged the members to express their opinions freely. Frequently, throughout the life of the committee, special topics were announced for discussion in advance. Much of the administrative history of the Forest Service is revealed in these minutes, particularly management of the forests and the attitudes and actions of the President, Secretary of Agriculture, members of Congress, other agencies, and Forest Service leaders.

*Forest History Society*--Elwood R. Maunder, executive director for 26 years, has resigned to concentrate on the society's oral history program and certain other projects. Harold K. Steen is serving as acting director; he has been associate director for several years....The Laird, Norton Foundation has awarded the society grants for a symposium in the spring of 1979, and a visiting scholar during the 1979-80 academic year. The scholar is Thomas R. Cox of San Diego State University; the symposium will be at Madison, Wis., focusing on "Environmental Change in the Lake States Forests," chaired by Susan Flader....The society's annual meeting will be held in St. Louis, Oct. 23-24.

## *SOME NICE PEOPLE WE'D LIKE YOU TO MEET*

*The History Section is as convenient as a waste-basket but more pollution-free. We are willing to advise you if you have a lot of old records or artifacts around and would like to get a determination of their value and possible transfer to a safe place. Your trash is someone else's treasure; if we do not need it for our reference collection, we may know of someone who does. Call us before you call the dustman. The History Section offers its profoundest thanks and floweriest felicitations to the following fantastic people who have donated historic materials to us, or through us to others, during the past year:*

Dorothy Higgins, library technician, Northeastern Station, for 56 bound volumes of *Forestry Quarterly* and *Journal of Forestry* (1903-60), and *Proceedings* of the SAF (1905-66), plus many boxes of other historic textbooks, booklets, periodicals, papers and files of Ashbel Hough, the *Bibliography of Agriculture* (1944-69), and other good things, not to mention her contributions to other depositories on our advice. . . . Walter A. Guerrero, Lake George District Ranger, and Bris Price of the National Forests in Florida, for sending the complete fire records of the Ocala and Choctawhatchie NFs from the 1920s into the 1950s, an extremely important collection of scientific information. . . . Thomas P. Lennon, R-9, for field notes and survey maps of the St. Joe NF before 1919. . . . Richard N. Smith and Ronald Rydberg, R-9, for a collection of accident reports, 1931-33. . . . Stanley Johnson, Chippewa NF, for a booklet. . . . Richard Klade, Superior NF, and Judith Propper, R-9, for a wealth of material on the Superior. . . . Leslie Wildesen & colleagues, R-6, for several gifts. . . . and the following for favors great and small in the interests of knowledge: Nella Hulet, R-6; Charles Peterson, PNW; Charles S. Peterson, Utah State University; Cecil Clapp, WO retiree; Joe Baker and Charles Harden, A&FM, WO; David Heerwagen and Theresa David, PD&B, WO; Quinten Cole and Bud Corbett, Ozark and St. Francis NFs; Durell Fernick, Monongahela NF; I. Klecka, U. S. Information Agency; and Grover Tyler, Missoula Equipment Development Center.

## *READ ON*

*We goofed*--The papers of the late Paul Roberts have not been donated to the Nebraska State Historical Society, as we last reported, but our sources tell us they will be as soon as the mechanics can be arranged.

*Believe us this time*--Former Deputy Chief of the Forest Service and first Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Edward C. Crafts has donated 12 boxes of his papers to the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

*You may be interested*--The American Historical Association has published a first-ever and most useful, *Directory and Survey of Historical Offices and Programs in the Federal Government*. If you need that kind of information, and you probably do, order a copy for $5.00 from AHA at 400 A Street S.W., Washington, D. C. 20003. You may also inquire about their other handy publications, including *Guide to Departments of History, 1978-79* (covers mainly universities, but some libraries and government programs as well, including the entire Smithsonian); the thrice-annual (and 5,000 citations per issue) bibliography *Recently Published Articles*; the annual *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography...*; the monthly newsletter; the *American Historical Review*; and many useful services.

*Watch this space*--We'll be back a bit sooner with the next *History Line*, bringing a lot of things we had no room for this issue, especially some handy references, useful information, and other good tidings.